TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Radical Revolutionary Agitation in Paris and London.

General Prim's Position Towards the Papal Council.

Salnave's Treatment of Gold Speculators.

Re-Establishment of the Coffee Monopoly in Hayti.

SPAIN.

A Cabluet Crisis-The Church Question a

Source of Trouble.

MADRID, Oct. 22-Night. A Cabinet council, the sitting being of an unushally extended duration, was held at the office of ministry to-day. The meeting was summoned in consequence of the disagreement of Señors Ardaraj and Silvela respecting the Church expenditures and operty. The unionists members of the Cortes held very stormy meeting in the city on the subject of their legislative attitude towards the government. A Cabinet difficulty is anticipated. If Ardaraj and Silvela should resign their portfolics Topete will

The probable solution of the crisis is generally canvassed, but no definite deduction as to the issue has been arrived at. General Prim and the Pope.

MADRID, Oct. 24, 1869. In the Cortes yesterday General Prim said that if the Ecumenical Council should adopt decisions ho tile in their operation to the Spanish constitution they would be treated by the government as nu

FRANCE.

Napoleon and the Democratic "Reds"-A Manifesto and a Review.
Paris, Oct. 24, 1869.

It has been decided that no military review will be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

An imperial manifesto is expected to appear tomorrow. Many rumors prevail as to its contents. but nothing is positively known. Some journal assert that the government is making enormous military preparations to prevent any public disturbance on Tuesday next.

Père Hyacinthe, not having returned to his convent as ordered by his superior, has been dispossessed of all his charges.

ENGLAND.

The Radical Political Agitation-An Immens Assemblage in Hyde Park-The Military LONDON, Oct. 24, 1869.

An immense demonstration in favor of amnesty to the Fenians was made to-day. Large processions formed in various parts of the city and, headed by bands of music and bearing flags and banners in scribed with significant mottoes, marched to Hyde Park. Several thousand women, wearing green favors and scarfs, walked in the processions. At Hyde Park 'during the afternoon a monster mass meeting was held, at which it is estimated 50,000 persons were present. The American flag was hoisted and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Bradtaugh, an English revolutionary "red" and trades unionist president, and others addressed the people, and the remarks of some of the speakers were of a highly inflammatory character. Resolutions demanding amnesty for the Fenians were adopted by acclamation, after which the meeting ended, and the people quietly retired from the park.

The proceedings throughout the day were orderly. Great precautious had been taken by the govern-ment. The reserves of police were all on duty, and the troops were assembled at their barracks, but

CUBA.

General Boniche Again Ready for the Fight-Reported Surrender of Insurgents

HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1869. General Boniche, the hero of the defence of Las Tunas, has recovered from his wounds and taken

the field again in the Central Department. Two parties of rebels, unmbering fifty men in all, have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities in that department for pardon.

The Seizure of the Cuba-How Regarded-Piove ment of Troops—Sickness.

HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1869.

The action of the United States government in the case of the Hornet gives great satisfaction here. The newly arrived troops leave for the seat of war

Much sickness continues to prevail on the eastern

HAYTI V

Salnave's Treatment of Gold Speculators Troops Forwarded Against the Rebels-Restablishment of the Coffee Monopoly.

HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1859.

The following despatch has been received via St.

Thomas, the 18th inst.:—
Gold has risen to eighteen hundred, thus causing additional depreciation of the national currency. The rise was caused by the action of the brokers. Many of the prominent ones were arrested and sent on foot with General Chevalier's army, which was going to invest Jacmel and Aux Cayes. we has applied to the British Admiral Philli-

more, commanding the English squadron now at ca, to send a vessel to Port au Prince to prosect it against the threatened bombardment by the els. He has also forwarded troops and supplies to Génaives, Aux Cayes and Jacmel. The government monopoly of coffee has been

dished, but it is moneyless to pay holders. Shipe are loading with logwood. General Chevalier, Salnave's Secretary of War.

had commenced the siege of Jacmel. The rebels were confident of their ability to hold the town.

ST. DOMINGO.

The President Still at the Capital-An but Afterwards Pardoned.

HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1869. We have received advices from St. Domingo, via

The revolution continues about the same. President Bacz was still at the capital. The American merchant, Mr. Hatch, was condemned to be hung on the charge of aiding the revolutionists, but he was subsequently pardoned on the intercession of the

VENEZUELA.

Sailing of An Expedition for Maracaibo. CARACAS, VIA HAVANA, Oct. 7, 1869. General Monagas, with 4,000 men, four steamers and several sailing vessels left on the 2d inst. to

There was an earthquake on the 3d inst. at Laguayra No damage is reported.

JAMAICA.

The Case of the Schooner La Have. KINGSTON, VIA HAVANA, Oct. 9, 1869. The government demands security for costs in the action brought by the owner of the schooner La Have for damages on account of her setzure. The cane crop promises an abundant yield.

PORTO RICO.

Agricultural Implements to be Admitted Free Of Duty.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 18,

VIA HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1869.

According to the new tariff all agricultural implements are admitted free. There are no cases of yellow fever or cholera on

CURACOA.

Arrival of Fugitives from Venezuela and San

Domingo. HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1869. Dates from Curacoa to the 9th inst. are at hand. Many refugees from Venezueia and St. Domingo

No further shocks of earthquake had been expe-

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Judicial Election—Attempted Assa tion—Honolulu Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23, 1869. The returns of the judicial election indicate the success of the democratic ticket by comparatively large majorities.

A drunken man to-day attempted to assassinate Mr. C. B. Polhemus, of the firm of Alsop & Co., by shooting him through the body. The wound, it is thought, will not prove fatal. The assassin was Honolulu advices to September 22 have been

Friendly Islands, arrived there on the 15th of September. The ship Ocean Rover, hence for the Guar Islands, touched at Honolulu on the 20th. The ship

September.

Mining stocks were steady during the week and closed irregular:—Alpha, \$13; Belcher. \$11; Bullion, \$16; Chollar, \$16; Confidence, \$20; Crown Point, \$11; Empire Mil, \$19; Gould and Curry, \$71; Hale and Norcross, \$138; Imperial. \$35; Kentuck. \$130; Occidental, \$12; Ophir, \$10; Overman, \$120; Savage, \$48; Sierra Nevada, \$16; Yellow Jacket, \$37.

Flour firm at \$4 35 a \$5 50. Wheat advanced and active; choice shipping, \$1 55 a \$1 00. Legal tenders, 7614.

Arrival in San Francisco of Japanese Colo nists—Australian Steamship Line. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24, 1869.

The steamer Continental, hence yesterday for the Colorado river, with troops for Arizona, has returned, the Commissary Department having neglected to provide rations for the soldlers. The two mile race yesterday between Venture and

Harvest Queen for \$4,000 was won by Venture in 5:1234 and 5:12: He made the first mile in 2:35. The owner of Venture offers to match him against any horse in the United States in a ten mile race. Thirteen Japanese arrived here by the steamship Thirteen Japanese arrived here by the steamship America to join a colony in Eldorado county. Many more are expected by the next steamer. One of the most experienced agriculturists of Japan also arrived, bringing with him 4,600 chestnut trees and a busiel of chesinut seed for sale and distribution. The newspapers are again urging the establishment of an Australian steamship line. The sudden departure overland for New York of the agent of the Factlic Mail Company of this city, it is surmised, is connected with the project.

MICHIGAN.

Two Propellers Sunk.

DETROIT, Oct. 24, 1869. The propeller Comet, bound up, and the propeller Hunter, bound down the river, collided about two o'clock this morning, eight miles below here, and both vessels sunk. No lives were lost.

MARYLAND.

Fair of the State Agricultural Society.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24, 1862.
The annual Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, suspended for several years, will be again opened on Tuesday next, and will be reinaugurated by a grand parade of the Mary-land National Guard, consisting of nine regiments of infantry, several of cavalry and two batteries of of infantry, several of cavary and two batteries of artillery, with Governor Bowie and staff. A com-mittee will leave here to-morrow for Washington to invite President Grant and his Cabinet to visit the Fair. The grounds adjoining the city are in fine order, and from the large number of entries made in every department the exhibition will be very fine. There will be trotting each day.

PENNSYL VANIA

Dougherty Convicted. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1869. Shortly before one o'clock this morning the jury in the Brooks case rendered a verdict of guilty has been held in \$20,000 to answer the same charge. Morrow and Dougherty were kept under a strong guard all night, for lear of being rescued, and after dayingth reconveyed to prison.

NEW YORK.

A Jealous Husband Murders His Wife and Cuts His Own Thront.

RONDOUT, Oct. 24, 1869. Joseph T. Wood, a ship carpenter, who resided on Point, near the new ferry dock, murdered his wife about seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, and then committed suicide. The weapons used were an axe and a razor. The murdered woman has twelve long and deep gashes in her head, neck and face, either of which was sufficient to cause death. The murderer is supposed to have first cut her in lounge, and then cut her throat with the razor. In the afternoon, prior to the murder, he In the afternoon, prior to the murder, he wrote a letter, which is now in possession of the Coroner. The contents of the letter have not transpired. On the alarm being given a neighbor named George Metcalf went to the back door of the house and found it locked. He knocked and was admitted by Wood. On entering and finding Mrs. Wood dead he inquired what he had been doing, to which Wood made no reply. Wood then attempted to cut his throat with a razor, but Metcalf selzed his arm and prevented him. A second attempt was made, but Metcalf again folied him. Wood then turned upon Metcalf and threatened to kill him, when Metcalf, who is an old man, ran from the house, for a moment only, and on returning found Wood lying upon the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause. Inquest at nine o'clock to-morrow.

Destruction of the Assembly Journal-Arrest of a Letter Carrier.

ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1869. Among the property destroyed at Weed, Parsons & Co.'s by the fire of Friday night was the edition of the Assembly journal of the last session. It will be reset in their new building.

\$\sigma\$ John V. S. Visscher, formerly a letter carrier, was arrested yesterday and held in \$3,000 bail for stealing a letter from the Post Office. The letter was found on als person.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Oct. 24.— United States bonds flat. Five-twenties are quoted at 87% a 87% for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, 1869.

Exports—Sugar during the week from Havana and Matanzas 15,000 boxes, 1,000 hbds, to foreign ports; 10,000 boxes and 1,000 hbds, to the United States. Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 164,000 boxes. Sugar casier. Nos. 10 to 12 butch standard, 8% a 9% reals; Nos. 15 to 20 at 9% a 11 reals. Moiasses sugar firm at 7 a 8 reals. Muscovadeos—inferior to common refining, only one lot in the market; fair to good refining, active at 8 reals. The new crop has not advanced, on account of the unsettled state of the island. Grocery grades% active, at 8% a 9% reals. Exchange—On London, 16% premium; on Paris, 4 per cent premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 4% a 5 per cent premium; short sight, in currency, 20 per cent discount; short sight, ir per cent discount; Spanish gold, 2% per cent premium.

THE GOLD RING.

President Grant's Denial of all Knowledge of the Conspiracy.

Secretary Boutwell Brands the Stories of Fisk and Gould as Falsehoods.

General Butterfield's Letters to the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

The Sub-Treasurer to Have an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1869. The reported statements of Jay Gould, Fisk & Co., seeking to connect the President and his family with the recent disreputable gold gambling opera-tions in New York, furnish an apology for preparing a despatch from this point based upon official information. No one here believes that there is a particle of truth in the bold statements of the gold conspirators that the President nad any complicity direct or indirect in the transactions; but when ingenious and cunning statements are put forth with a clothing of circumstantiality well calculated to deceive the unthinking public elsewhere, if allowed to go uncontradicted, it would appear to be a proper occasion for careful inquiry in the proper quarters and for official denial if authorized. Viewing the matter in this light your correspondent to-day called upon the President of the United States for the purpose of calling his attention to the recent publications and obtaining a statement thereupon.

President Grant was found seated at his desk in

his private office tranquilly engaged in perusing his letters and smoking that famous cigar. The mental observation of a visitor on entering the executive chamber with such an object as your correspondent had in view might be summed up thus. Well, if the President is the man represented by Fisk and Gould he certainly looks as little like it as any man could possibly be. This mental observation was certainly fully confirmed by the subsequent thterview and conversation. The President on learning the object of your con

respondent smiled pleasantly and proceeded to converse on the subject with the utmost freedom and frankness. There was not the slightest hesitation or effort at evasion, which undonbtedly would have been the case had there been any consciousness that something injurious to mention ought to be

The President pretty sweepingly denied all the statements of Gould and Fisk, except so far as they referred to his public expressions regarding the proposed financial policy of the Executive. All the assertions that he (the President) had been influ enced by Mr. Corbin in deciding whether or not gold should or should not be sold he pronounced untrue, and remarked that though he had had a great deal of correspondence with Mr. Coroin during the summer and subsequently, but he never intimated in any of his letters what he intended to do or what would be the financial policy of the government. Not a soul knew about his intentions, not even a member of his Cabinet, save Mr. Boutwell, to whom he conveyed his wishes in private letters. Mr. Boutwell was absent from the national capital a good part of the summer, so was the President himself, and separated from the Secretary by hundreds of miles. Therefore correspondence was the only way in which he could communicate to the Secretary his views. He used this means (the only one practicable under the circumstances). Secretary Boutwell understood partly his intentions before separating from the President, and was to receive final instructions by letter. These final instructions or views the President did communicate by letter, but allowed no one connected with Gould, Fisk or any person of the

kind to learn their nature.

From this you will see that all Gould's statements about Corbin's being aware of the President's intentions in regard to the sale of gold are groundless and that Corbin, if Indeed he ever did make such representations to the gold conspirators, did knowing that he was uttering untruths. This is

In regard to Fisk in particular your correspondent is not aware that he is stating what he ought not to state in giving you the President's opinion of the

In the course of conversation your correspondent remarked upon the bold attempt of Mr. Fisk to obtain from the President advance information regarding the financial policy of the government. The President's reply was substantially as follows:-

"I don't know but I should have felt insulted by such a proposal had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character I didn't think it worth

noticing." So much for brother Fisk of Erie fame.

The Secretary of the Treasury had a fuller statement to make, and more which can be given to the public. He said that what he knew about the matter was principally of a negative character. He had seen various statements in the papers professing to come from Messrs. Fisk and Gould, out he paid little attention to them. As for Corbin, he believed him to be a knave and a lool, and that he was used by Jim Fisk and Jay Gould to further their speculations.

While the President was at Mr. Corbin's house, the Secretary thinks it is probable that Corbin may have drawn him into conversation on the subject of the government sales of gold, and it may be that on some occasion he may have dropped a few words unwittingly which were magnified, twisted and made the most of by Ceroin to advance his speculative interests. But that the President or Mr. Grant was in any way engaged in speculating in gold or bonds or had any knowledge of the combination formed to buil gold, the Secretary thinks is utterly

Mr. Boutwell thinks it possible that Corbin may have gone to Fisk and Gould and represented to them certain things that the President nad said or was about to do, on the strength of the fact that Grant was a guest at Corbin's house, He does not think however that the President should be held responsible for Corbin's action in this respect, inasmuch as he (the President) was not only innocent of having said anything for the comfort and encouragement of the gold ring, but was ignorant of the counection of his brother-in-law therewith.

From his first advent in office, the Secretary save. the President has ocen particularly hostile to the Wall street speculations, and has at various times taken counsel as to how they might be brought to

When Secretary Boutwell saw the statement of tir. Frederick A. Lane, counsel for Jay Gould, with reference to Assistant Treasurer Butterdeid, he thought it was his duty to call General Eutterlicha's attention officially to it.

It is proper to state here that the Secretary at this time had no suspicions of General Butterfield having been engaged in any speculations or improper transactions. He thought, however, that the credit of the department demanded that some notice should be taken of a letter proposing to give a circumstantial account of these alleged transactions, especially as that letter appeared over the signature of a man whose name was unknown to him and who might be a person of standing and repute. He, therefore, addressed a letter to General Butterfield, calling his attention to the matter and requesting au explanation if there was any to be made.

After the receipt of Secretary Boutwell's note General Butterfield wrote the following letters, one to the President and the other to the Secretary of the Treasury :-

the Treasury:—

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S LETTER TO THE FRESIDENT.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, 1
NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1869. 5

To the President of the United States:—
Sire—Certain charges have been made by parties here in New York, through the public press, affecting my integrity and honor if maintained and proved true. Some days since I addressed a letter to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, asking an investigation of the matter if the charges had to him any semblance of truth.

Otherwise than by this letter I have remained silent under these accusations by the advice of friends and coursel. These charges have at last

assumed such definite shape and form that to longer remain silent is to plead guilty and admit their truth.

Being still an officer of the army, on leave of absence, I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry composed of officers of the army may be ordered to investigate all these charges, with the usual power to take testimony and affidavits and compel attendance of witnesses, that the whole matter may be thoroughly and carefully investigated.

It is due to you in return for the honor you conferred upon me by this appointment that such an investigation be made, that your confidence in me may be publicly sustained and approved, or, failing in acquitting me of the charges preferred against me, the reverse,

in acquitting me of the charges preferred against me, the reverse.

I know of no other way that the charges can be investigated in such a manner as to bring forth the truth, which I court and desire, as well as fully and entirely satisfy the public, who have a just and proper right to know the whole truth of the matter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Freasurer, GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S LEFTER TO THE SECRETARY

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARY
OF THE TREASURY.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.
Hon. Gro. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury:
DEAR SIR-I know of no other way that the charges and statements affecting my conduct as an officer and a gentleman can be so fully, thoroughly and fairly investigated as by the method I have this day requested from the President, and forward herewith through you.

officer and a gentleman can be so fully, thoroughly and fairly investigated as by the method I have this day requested from the President, and forward herewith through you.

Acting under the advice of friends and counsel, I have remained stlent and taken no notice of the charges and aspersions made. The charge that I have been a party, or had any interest in any combination to affect the price, or have bought any gold for such purposes, or with such parties, or authorized any person or party whatever in any way to do so, is wholly and unqualifiedly faise. The charge that I have received any pay, emolument or profit for any service, information or assistance to any such persons or parties, is wholly and entirely false. The charge that the gold or funds of the Treasury have been sold or used in any manner other than under your directions and orders and those of the Treasurer of the United States, all of which are public, is wholly false. The charge that I have used my private means in speculating in gold or authorized others to do so is wholly false.

I cannot enter into details, item by item, of the various accusations made against me otherwise than by a proper and thorough investigation. As I still hold my commission in the Army of the United

I cannot enter into details, item by item, of the various accusations made against me otherwise than by a proper and thorough investigation. As I still hold my commission in the Army of the United States, which commission, as well as the position I now occupy, I am unworthy to hold if the various charges made against me are true, I sincerely trust that you may think proper to endorse my request. I am advised by my counset and friends that this course is the true one for me to pursue. I should feel unsatisfied with any less formal and exact investigation and examination. Such a commission would nave full power to investigate and summon and compel attendance of witnesses. If composed, as I trust it may be, of officers of the highest standing and character in the army, its investigation and decision should be fully satisfactory. It will be so to me.

In compliance with the request of General Butter leld, the Secretary sent a special agent of the de partment, in the person of Solicitor Barfield, to New York to-day, with instructions to make a full and fearless examination of the whole matter, so far as the alleged conduct of General Butterfield is concerned, and to report the facts, when ascertained, to Secretary Boutwell. Should it appear on investigation that General

Butterfield was in any way, however remote, connected with the gold ring, or mixed up with speculations, the Secretary says the President will It was considered due to General Butterfield that no action should be taken in his case on the mere

statement of Fisk, Gould and their accomplices until a regular official investigation was had. The department has nothing official to show that General Butterfield has done anything improper, and in justice to him it has been determined to as

certain all the facts before acting. With regard to Jay Gould's statement about Sec retary Boutwell being in collusion with certain parties in Wall street and keeping them informed of his plans in advance, the Secretary says he can only

He defles Gould or any of his associates to produce evidence to substantiate his assertions with reference to the dinner at Delmonico's, to which Jay Mr. Boutwell says he has no idea whether his rad-

ical friends were "bulls" or "bears" in gold. He made no inquiry on that subject, but he defles any from him relative to the future financial policy of the government, either on that or any other oc

with regard to the gold speculation is of a negative character. He believes that the investigation in the case of General Butterfield will put the whole matter in its true and proper light.

He informed your correspondent that so far as the statements of Fish and Gould endeavored to connect the President with the conspiracy he believed

they were utterly false, and he thinks the country ought to know it. Whatever Corbin may have don the President is not and cannot be held responsible because it was without his knowledge or consent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the

thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann streat:

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1809, 180 51 9 P. M. 50 54 12 P. M. . . . 48 12 M. 48 54 12 P. M. 48

Average temperature yesterday 54

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 44

Average temperature for week this year 55

Average temperature for week last year 46 BOY DROWNED .- John Wright, aged eight years, of 258 West street, fell overboard at pier,39 North river,

and was drowned. The remains were recovered and taken to his late home, where an inquest will be Suppen Dearn .- Thomas Keese, aged thirty-five. having no home, died suddenly yesterday afternoor in the hav loft of a stable in the rear of 46 Watt street. The body was taken to the Morgue for

inquest, Supplex Death in the Street.—On Saturday and born in Switzerland, was taken suddenly lil in Market street and expired soon afterwards. By permission of Deputy Coroner Wooster Seach the body was removed to the late residence of deceased, No. 125 Cherry street, when Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

THE CASE OF JOHANNA DOWNS .- In regard to the giri Johanna Downs, of whom it was reported that the was engaged at Castle Garden and brought direc to a house of prostitution. General Superintendent M. Bernard Casserly ordered a full examination into the case. A thorough investigation of the matter and examination of the official records tailed to discover any traces of the girl Downs having been engaged from the Garden.

CHARGED WITH THEFT .- Officer Hart, of the Twenty-minth precinct, yesterday morning arraigned a young man, named Thomas Mackey, wenty-two years of age, residing at No. 12 Thom; son street, before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of Newton F. Whiting, of No. 4 West Twenty-second street, charged with stealing a meerschaum pipe, one opera and one field glass, on Saurday, valued at \$110. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed in default of \$1,000 bast to answer at the General Sessions.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT for the week ending October 23, 1869, shows the state of the weather during the period to have been as follows: weather during the period to have even as follows:

Burome er, mean, 29.911 inches; maximum at seven
A. M., October 19, 38.052 inches; minimum at five
P. M., October 23, 29.570 inches; range, 482 inches,
Thermometer, mean, 49.42 degrees; maximum at
asven P. M., October 25, 63 degrees; minimum at six
A. M., October 23, 71.2 degrees; range, 24.5 degrees.
On October 23 rain fell from 10:15 A. M. 10 7:30 P. M.,
to the depth of .51 inch, which was the total
amount of water for the week.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.-Last evening Matthew McNaily, of No. 579 First avenue, attempted to take his father's life by discharging a pistol at him during a quarrel at the above named premises, but did no succeed in wounding him. McNally was arrested. ASSAULT BY A MOTHER. -At a late hour last night Mary Moore, of No. 90 Cliff street, assaulted her daughter Mary, aged eighteen, and struck her on the head and face with a tumbler, inflicting severe wounds. Mrs. Moore was arrested, but as her daughter refused to make a complaint she was dis-charged.

AN ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED .- William H. Fleming, a young man, was arrested yesterday by detectives Niven and Vaughan, of the Centra Department, charged with having committed a forgery in Rochester, N. Y., on or about the lat of september last, in connection with a young man named Martin, in which they obtained \$300. Fleming was locked up at Central office and will be held to await the action of the Rochester authorities.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1869. Radical Attempt to Defeat Reconstruction.
With regard to the admission of the Southern States to representation in Congress, it may be stated that as the session of Congress approaches there are a few ultra radicals to keep them out. For this pur-pose stories are being industriously circulated and etters written by interested parties in the South to the effect that there is a general understanding among the Southern leaders that as soon as these States are admitted their legislatures will undo all they have done in compliance with the demands of Congress, and that the action of the Tennessee Legislature, as well as that of Georgia, will be generally followed. It is known that such conduct is disavowed by the men who have been most prominent in the work of reconstruction in the South, and it is believed that the purpose attributed to these men has no existence except in the minds of those who are anxious to keep these States out of Congress. The President is known to be anxious for the speedy admission of all the States not yet represented, and it is said he will use his influence for the purpose. He does not pay any attention to the stories about latent treachery on the part of the Southerners, nor does he believe that there will be any developed.

Texas Politics-Radical Alarm Over the Negro Vote.
General W. T. Clarke, of Texas, arrived here again

this morning, and will leave for Texas immediately. The distribution of federal patronage with a view to aid in the election in that State has been pretty weil disposed of, and for the past few days there has been general movement in the direction of the Lone Star State of all parties interested in the success of the election. Reports recently received announce that the democrats and conservatives are indus-triously at work, and all the evidences are that there will be a lively time. The friends of Davis have not yet opened the campaign on their side; but the indications are that they will now swing in. The deepest interest is manifested in the result of this election by the Northern friends of republican cause in the South, and many of these are giving tangible evidence of this sympathy. The opposition is said to be well organized, and backed by the old rebel divisions of the soil, are to make a stubborn fight. Social influences as well as political heresies, so perfectly im-bedded in this portion of the popular mind, will have full sway, and is apt to effect a united front of all the elements opposed to progress and the new order of things. Considerable anxiety is manifested over the negro vote, not so much upon the grounds of the unreliability of this class as their remarkable credulity, combined with ignorance. The negroes, as a class, are universally with the republicans; but the fears are that they will be duped by the emissaries of the opposition. A stampede of the African vote at the last moment would have a most damaging, if not fatal, effect. One of the first efforts of the republicans in their management of the campaign will be to watch and keep the negro element well in hand. It is now five weeks until the election, and much remains to be done before the State car be considered in any manner safe.

General Butler in the Supreme Court. Ben Butler is here to argue a cause which it is expected will come up in the Supreme Court to-morrow involving the question of the patent for manufacture of paper from wood. was decided against Butler's clients in the courts below, and since that time there has been some compromise between the contestants whereby the patent has been transferred to one of the parties. Under this state of affairs Butler proposes to move to dis-Union Soldiers Interred in Southern Ceme

teries. Quartermaster General Meigs has just issued musters twenty-one and twenty-three of the Roll of Honor. The first records the burnal places of 23,000 deceased Union soldiers, whose names, so far as known, are alphabetically arranged, with full index. according to the places of interment, and with brief preface to each list, giving a short history of the cemeteries in which they are interred at Memphis, Tenn., and Chalmatte, La. The whole number interred at the Mississippi River Nationa Cemetery, near Memphis, is nearly 14,000, of which 4.200 are colored. Thirty-two States and organizations are represented, and 537 regiments. The vic tims of the Fort Pillow massacre, and those who subsequently died in occupancy of that fort have all been removed to this cemetery and buried by themselves. The total number so removed is 248. Of are the names of victims of the massacre, and all efforts to obtain a list of the names of others have been thus far unsuccessful. Volume twenty-three contains the records of the graves of 16,675 Union soldiers interred in the national cemeteries at Marietta, Ga.; Fort Donelson, Dover, Tenn., and, supplementary to No. 11 of the Rolls of Honor, Chatanooga, Murfreesboro, Stone River and Knoxville, Tean. Nos. 21 and 22 of the Roll of Honor are not

vet ready for issue. Government Bank Note Paper The Treasury Department constantly keeps an which the obligations of the government are to be printed. This is made up of statements from Glenn's Mills and from the points where printing is executed, the several statements as to the amount on hand being telegraphed to the Treasury Depart executed, the several states ment daily. An agent of the department and assist ants were sent to Glenn's Mills a few days ago to count the paper at that place, to ascertain wh the amount reported on hand agreed with that called for by the books of the department. On the return of the agent he reported 220,000 sheets, which was that date, with the exception of 60,000 sheets, which had been sent to the bank note companies at New

York. Relief for California Fruit Distillers. The fruit distillery interest of California has been languishing on account of the stringent regulation applied to it in common with grain distillation. These regulations were inapplicable on account of the variety of material used and the irregularity of the duration of distilling. The law gives power to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to dispense with such regulations in favor of fruit distillers. During the past week Hon. A. A. Sargent, of Second Collection district of California, have had this subject, and the result is important modifications of the regulations applied to this interest. The kind of material used is to be considered in estimating the capacity of the stills, and the hours only actually occupied in distillation are to be considered in estimating the amount that should be returned This will relieve the fruit distilling interest from a destructive deficiency tax. A liberal treatment is to be applied in cases where this deficiency tax has been already assessed. It is further directed that vintners selling wines of their own manufacture are not liable to a dealer's license.

Trensurer Spinner's Annual Report. The forthcoming report of Treasurer Spinner wil show that the increase of collections and the decrease of expenditures for the six months ending August 31, 1869, amounted to \$56,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The State of Texas vs. White Chiles et al. John Maguire vs. Mary L. Tyler et al. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1869. No. G-Original. The State of Texas vs. White Chiles et al. The motion to perfect the judgment in this cause was postponed until the 5th proximo, to

No. 107. John Maguire, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Mary L. Tyler et al,-This is a motion to reform the judgment entry in this cause, made by the defendant in error, who claim that it is in violation of the powers and jurisdiction of the court. The cause comes by writ of error from the Supreme Court of Missouri, under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. The proceeding was in equity to establish title to certain lands in the vicinity of St. Louis. The jurisdiction of this Court was maintained on the ground that the decision of the Supreme Court of the State held to be vold the confirmation of title in certain of the parties by

gress; and the judgment order was that "the judgment be reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to the Supreme Court of Missouri to affirm the decree of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas," where the case was originally tried. The defendgress; and the judgment order was that "the judgment be reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to the Supreme Court of Missouri to anitra the decree of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas," where the case was originally tried. The defendants in error conted that this Court had jurisdiction only of the question of confirmation or some others immediately respecting the validity or construction of an act of Cougress under which the confirmation was made, and on which plaintiff's title exclusively depend; but that the order made excludes, overrues and determines decisions by the State court of questions of local law, of estoppel, of limitations, of bona fide purchases, of res adjudicata, of equity, of derivation of title, of the location of fauds covered by deeds and other defences over which the State courts, under the federal constitution, have exclusive original and appellate jurisdiction, and this court has none whatever. It is submitted that these questions of local law exist and are fully set forth on the face of the record, with ample, and in the case of eight of those defences, conclusive record evidence to establish them under the laws of the State, and that they are wholly independent and exclusive of all questions over which this Court has any jurisdiction on writs of error from State courts. The cotry, therefore, which directs the affirmance of the decree of the original court, and thus deprives the Supreme Court of the State of the right to decide these matters, purely local, should be reformed and the mandade should be so qualitied as to direct simply that further proceedings be had in conformity to the opinion of the court. The decide these matters, purely local, should be reformed and the mandade should be so qualitied as to direct simply that further proceedings be had in conformity to the opinion of the court.

I have a further proceedings be had in conformity to the opinion of the court. The fact that their own of the state court and the manges of the case of 182 the Court may at their

land contmissioners appointed under an act of Con-

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

A Fireman Killed. At a quarter to eight o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the premises Nos. 247 and 249 West Twenty-eighth street, near Eeighth avenue, owned and occupied as stables by A. S. Dodd, proprietor of Dodd's City Express. The feet wide and 124 leet long, and this was enclosed in a new building nearly completed, which was about fifty feet front and 167 feet deep. There were between forty and fifty horses in the stables

were between forty and fifty horses in the stables and these were all gotten out in safety. The wagons and a large proportion of the harness were saved. The buildings were entirely gutted and so badly damaged that they will have to be rebuilt. The loss on buildings is estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$15,000 in the Hope and other city companies. The loss on stock, feed, &c., is estimated at \$2,000; fully insured. The premises occupied by West, Bradley & Cary, hoop skirt manufacturers, and Abram weich, moulding mill, adjoining the stables, were slightly damaged by fire and water.

While the tender of Engine Company No. 14 was proceeding along seventh avenue to the fire, when near Twenty-sixth street Assistant Foreman Thomas Roberts inniped from the tender. His foot caught in a strap and he fell to the pavement, the wheels of the tender passing over his head, causing injuries which resulted in death soon after. The remains were removed to the Police station in West Twentieth street, where an inquest will be neid. The deceased was thirty years of age, and leaves a widow and two children living at 70 Greenwich avenue. The deceased was the heel in the department since its organization, and was deemed an efficient and faithful officer.

Although Planlen's Vitalin for Reviving

Although Photon's Vitalin for Reviving the original tinge of gray half is the most popular preparation of the day, nobody can "see anything in it," while everynody can see fifth in the old hair poisons. It is as transparent as truth and as harmless as won water.

A.—The Missisquol Spring Water Will postifyely cure diseases of the kidneys and all impurities of the blood. For sale by druggists overwhere. Call or send for new pamphiets, at depot. J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College

A.—Canada Malt Scotch Whiskey, Fully equal in purity and strength of dayor to the imported article, at about half the price. C. J. MURPHY, 109 Pearl street. A .- Test the Merits of "Cherry Pectoral
TROCHES" for Colds and Sore Throats; superior to all
others; are palatable, unlike the horrible tasted brown things.

A.- Middletown Spring Water will Positively ure Dyspepsia, Constipation and all diseases of the skin ad blood. Frincipal depot, 123 Broadway and 56 Liberty

A Match Beyond Comparison.—The New York Match Company, No. 1 Park place, are now acting heir new PARLOR MATCH, round wood toxes, to the trade on cents per gross less than any other match same quality. Clonk Patterns. Ten Dollars' worth of Patterns for Ten Conts.

Patterns.

Blustrations and Descriptions of eighteen different styles of

HARPER'S BAZAR,

Date of Nov. 6.

Fall and Winter Wrappings, with Suitable Trimmings. Sold separately, these would cost at least \$10.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It is especially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life. It furnishes the latest fashions in dress and ornament; describes indoor and outdoor amusements; contains stories, essays and poemseverything, in brief, calculated to make an American home

Published weekly, with profuse illustrations Only ten cents a number. Subscription, four dollars a year. HARPER & BROTHERS.

No. 46 of HARPER'S BAZAR (dated Nov 13) will contain the complete art of sewing, illustrated by fifty-nine engrarings and minute instructions.

Creany Covered His Build Head and Gray lair with a laurel crown. AYER'S HAIR VIOUR co-see tray heads with the still more welcome locks of youth. Crista doro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scaip factory, No. 6 Actor House.

Established in 1809-The Metropolitan Joh

For First Chas Printing of Every Descrip-Gourand's Oriental Cream, \$1 50 Per Box-

Royal Havana Lottery. - Prizes Paid in Gald natural Endurations. The highest rates paid for Doubloos and at Enduded Golf and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wallstreet, S. V.

Two or Three Colds in Succession Wis, with many constitutions, ascurely establish the seeds of concemption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally 14sh. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take sare of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remesy in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXTECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Broughits. Sold by all druggists.

Wa'zhes and Jewelry Repaired, by first class workmen, GEO. C. ALLEN, 413 Broadway, one Goor below Caula street, and 1,173 Scoadway, between Tryphy-syventa and Twenty-sights streets.